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correct judgment and cultivated taste. We should hardly, however, have extracted the poetry contained in the Waverley novels, in order to give the most exalted idea of Scott's poetical genius; or have given the 'Soldier's Dream,' as one of the best of Campbell's smaller productions; and we think that in his selections from Southey and Moore, the compiler might have drawn more largely from the earlier writings of the one, and the Irish Melodies of the other. Nor can we readily admit the equity of the rule, which allows to Graham and Bloomfield twice the space which is allotted to Pope. But these are small blemishes; and, after all, it is by no means certain, that readers in general will not approve his taste, at the expense of ours. The selections from most of the poets, are accompanied by well-written and discriminating sketches of the characteristics of their style. On the whole, though the compilation is stated to have been made for the use of the young, it is one, which persons of mature age may read with pleasure and advantage.

ART. VIII.—*An Epitome of Universal Geography, or a Description of the Various Countries of the Globe, with a View of their Political Condition at the Present Time.*
By NATHAN HALE. Boston. 1830.

The author of this work is already known as a geographer by his excellent Map of New England and by several other valuable contributions to the science. It is understood that he has been employed for some years past in collecting materials for a more extensive work. The present publication has been looked for with a good deal of interest, and we think that it will fully satisfy the general expectation. It is a compendium intended principally for the use of schools, and better fitted for its purpose on several accounts than any other with which we are acquainted. The facts are selected with care and judgment, and stated with the well-known accuracy and exactness of the author. The political and historical parts are brought down to the present day, and include a notice of the most important events and arrangements of recent date in Europe and Spanish America. The mode of distributing the materials is, in our opinion,

the best for the object in view. The work is accompanied by a list of questions, which facilitate the use of it to the instructor and the pupil.

In addition to its other recommendations, this compend includes a much greater number of maps than any one that has yet been published. This advantage has been obtained by the application of a new method of printing maps in the stereotype form, invented and patented by the author, and of which some specimens have already been given to the public in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. By means of this method, our author has incorporated the maps into the body of the work, and thus at once facilitated the use of them, and enabled the student to economise more than half the expense, which has hitherto been necessary for the purchase of school-books in this department. The price of the volume is the same with that of the abridgements now in use, or a dollar, and as these require to be accompanied by an atlas, which costs, in the cheapest form, at least, a dollar and a quarter, the purchaser will be relieved from this additional charge, and will possess a collection of maps three or four times as large as that contained in a common atlas. This circumstance alone will, we think, be sufficient to introduce the work into general use in schools, and will give it an advantage over most of those that have lately been published of a similar description.

We have remarked above, that the method of distributing his materials, which has been adopted by Mr. Hale, and is in substance the same with that employed in the most approved preceding treatises, appears to us to be the best for the object in view. We are aware that some geographers of merit and reputation have lately adopted a different one, and instead of placing under the head of each particular country all the facts and materials that serve to illustrate its geography and history, prefer, for the basis and substantial part of their works, a more general arrangement, which is intended to give at once a complete view of the whole surface of the globe in reference to each of the ordinary divisions of a chapter. Thus instead of stating under the head of *France* and the *United States*, that these countries are situated in a temperate climate, they make a distinct head of *climate*, and class together under or according to their respective varieties of temperature all the different regions of the globe; and so of the other divisions. This system, though useful perhaps for certain purposes, is not, we think, so well

adapted for young students as the one in common use. The great object in practical geography is to connect with the names of the different states and kingdoms of the globe the largest possible number of statistical, political and historical details, in order that when we meet with the name of any country in reading a book or a newspaper, we may immediately have before our minds the most important facts that are generally known or necessary to be known respecting it, or if we have not them already, may know at once where to look for them. This object is best accomplished by distributing the materials under the heads of the different countries, and thus making the name of each the key or index, which naturally suggests those belonging to it to the memory. For the merely scientific purpose of studying geography on the largest scale, the other arrangement might perhaps be preferable, although it is liable even for this purpose to the objection that it leads almost unavoidably to continual repetition, which, by swelling the size of the book, occasions of course a proportional expense to the purchasers.

Although we do not frequently notice works of a merely elementary description, we have felt it our duty to make an exception to our general rule on this occasion; and we do it with the more pleasure in favor of a writer to whom the readers of this journal are indebted for several interesting articles on subjects connected with geographical and statistical science. The work before us is intended immediately for the use of schools; but from its great accuracy and the care with which the materials have been compiled, will also be found for other purposes a very convenient manual.

ART. IX.—*Speeches made in the Senate of the United States, on occasion of the Resolution offered by Mr. Foot, on the Subject of the Public Lands, during the First Session of the Twenty-first Congress.*

The debates of a deliberative body, under a free government, are not always intended to settle particular points or despatch single matters of business, by a close discussion; but very often to produce general impressions, by a free interchange of thought, on a great variety of topics. The debates in Congress are complained of,—we have made the complaint